











Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Case of Gen. Hamilton.

We publish today from the Chicago Tribune a statement of the case of Brigadier General Hamilton. Gen. McClellan's action in removing him was arbitrary, and his treatment of Gen. Hamilton would be discourteous between gentlemen in private life. Perhaps a different rule prevails in military matters.

If the thought should suggest itself to any reader, why the thousands of slaves who would willingly do the hard labor imposed on our white soldiers are not employed, and the strength, health and lives of our soldiers reserved for other duties in the army, we fear an application to "headquarters" for information would be treated as cavalierly as the remonstrances of Gen. Hamilton in favor of his over-worked men. Verily, our military commanders seem to have a great deal more sympathy for the comfort of the "nigger" and respect for the "rights" of rebels than for the white men and loyal subjects who compose their armies. The theory seems to be that "a nigger" is too sacred a piece of property to be employed in the war, while the lives of northern soldiers in a southern climate are prodigally imperiled or sacrificed in labor which thousands of slaves are peculiarly adapted to perform.

Rebel Barbarities.

The following extract from a letter, written by Lieut. Clum, of this city, dated West Point, Va., May 11th, is another among the multiplied evidences of the barbarities practiced by the rebels upon our wounded and dead:

"By the way, we had quite a fight here on the 7th. General Franklin had partly landed his troops, when the enemy appeared and opened fire on them and the gunboats, with a battery. At the same time they had made preparations to bag the whole of Franklin's force. The gunboats opened fire in return, and after throwing a few 11-inch shells among them, they, as usual, turned and ran, like whitebreads. We probably lost some 250 or 300 in killed and wounded. Some of our killed were brought in with their throats cut, showing the kindness of the scoundrels to our wounded. I pity them, for the comrades of those who were so mutilated can but remember their inhuman barbarity with a spirit of revenge and retaliation, and when next they meet, will make out justice, fourfold. We shall, unless they again run, have a fight between here and Richmond. Don't fear for the result."

Almost Treason.

The fact stated by the telegraph that hay for our army is brought from Maine and corn from Illinois, while an abundant supply might be obtained from the rebels in the immediate vicinity of the army, is another evidence of the almost treasonable policy adopted by our government towards an open, vindictive and defiant enemy.

There is one measure of confiscation that the people, who pay the enormous expenses of this war, will soon be ready to adopt. That is, the confiscation of the property of the members of congress, the military commanders and the officers of the government who are holding back the arm of the government in the prompt infliction of one of the mildest penalties of treason. The most outrageous "janyhawing" ever alleged against Col. Jennison is the height of virtue in comparison with the protective policy of our government towards the men in rebellion against it.

The telegraph cable has been laid across the Chesapeake bay. The war department is now in direct communication with Fort Monroe and McClellan's headquarters.

THUNDER.—The St. Paul Pioneer says: "We are informed that it is the intention of the Wisconsin State Telegraph Company to put down a submarine cable between Winona and the Wisconsin shore, and that direct telegraphic communication between the Minnesota line and the east will be resumed about the first of next week."

THREE PERSONS DROWNED.—On Sunday evening last, in Jefferson county, Iowa, as Mr. E. W. Culbertson, Miss Maggie Nesbitt and Miss Harmer were attempting to cross Cedar Creek in a carriage, they were all drowned.—Mr. Culbertson perishing in the attempt to save the young ladies. Their bodies have been recovered.

THE PENSION BILL.—The pension bill, as it has passed the lower house of congress, provides for pensions to disabled officers and men, or their surviving relatives, as prescribed, at the following rates per month: Colonel, and all above that rank, \$30; major, \$25; captain, \$31; lieutenant, \$17; 2d lieutenant, \$15; non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians, \$8. The rates for the naval service are similar.

The object of all ambition should be to be happy at home. If we are not happy there, we cannot be happy elsewhere.

FROM THE MOUNTAIN STATE.

Foray by Stonewall Jackson—Gallant Exploit of Milroy and Schenck.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

FRANKLIN, Va., May 12, 1862. When Stonewall Jackson, who is defeated by Shields at Winchester, swore a mighty oath that in less than sixty days he would break up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad if it cost the lives of 60,000 men, himself included.

Since then Stonewall has met with many obstacles, and just now is being circumvented by Generals Schenck and Milroy.

While McClellan was held by the army in Yorktown, nearly all the rebel forces in Virginia were concentrated there. When the evacuation became necessary, these armies were at liberty to select other lines of operation, and Jackson was furnished with 14,000 of the very best on hand, and told that he could execute his great oath about that time. The only obstacle in his way was Gen. Milroy, with about 1,000 men at McDowell. Gen. Banks warned Gen. Fremont of the proposed move some days in advance, but Fremont had only General Schenck in command of a small brigade at Moorfield engaged in making ferries and building bridges destroyed by bushwhackers to facilitate Jackson's design. Gen. Schenck was ordered to push on to the relief of Milroy as rapidly as possible. The prospect was not flattering. To cross the south branch of the Potomac at Petersburg looked as if it would take up all the time necessary to make the reserve available. Gen. Schenck is not the man to hesitate. He might lose a few lives and some wagons, but that was better than the loss of Milroy's entire brigade. So he tumbled his command into the only fords that seemed available, some 14,000 strong, and made their appearance in his immediate neighborhood and without unduly attack at daylight next morning. This was received at three o'clock, and at a place some twenty-two miles from McDowell. Gen. Schenck ordered on some 1,500 men, with the cavalry and DeBeck's artillery, determined to reach McDowell and take part in the fight, if he could not relieve Milroy.

There is something very impressive in a night's march. The solemn tramp of the silent men, made musical by the regular click of the canteen as it strikes against the bayonet; the ugly, obstinate rattling of the artillery as it jolts along, as if conscious of its power, and seeming to be silent; the dim outlines of hills on either side, between which the masses move on; all go to make up a scene one does not readily forget. Hour after hour went on, without interruption, other than short rests on the road side, or the dashing by of staff officers carrying commands or encouraging the men. These last were in light marching order. The heavy knapsacks had been laid aside, and the good fellows stepped regularly along as if fatigue were impossible. At daylight they were within ten miles of McDowell, and by 10 A. M. entered the town upon the plain of the town the long lines of the rebels were seen filing down the road of the mountains opposite. The scene was exhilarating. The little army, expecting to be overwhelmed by superior numbers, had watched out for the long hours in weary anxiety, and now when the dear old flag appeared, cheer after cheer went up the mountain sides, to which our men responded heartily while falling to the right and left, the artillery rattled on the double-quick to the strains of the Star Spangled Banner from the band. This was not without effect. The rebel army checked its march, taking possession of the mountain brow, where it is proposed to put down the rebels, and the proposed victims. Generals Schenck and Milroy agreed that with their small army and entire lack of forage McDowell was not tenable. How to get out in the face of a superior force was the question to solve. They determined upon a bold move, and that was, instead of waiting to be attacked, to march out and assail the enemy. After fighting long and hard as they could, they determined to withdraw at dark. The prospect was not promising. To fall back before the enemy with a volunteer force is difficult; but to retreat after a defeat looked impossible. But the enemy had to be checked, and a bold attack was in the estimation of these two fighting characters, Bob Schenck and Bob Milroy, the only means.

To this end the tents already struck were packed in wagons, the trains sent off, and at 2 o'clock the army, consisting of the 75th, 82d, 92d, and 3d Virginia entered the pass up the road the wind, and soon reappeared marching up the bare slope, upon the crest of which the enemy had formed in line of battle, in anticipation of the threatened attack. So soon as our friends emerged from the laurel and pine that covered two-thirds of the mountain, the rebels opened upon them. From the length of the enemy's line, I gathered that there was 6,000 in position, and their fire was rapid, heavy and continuous. To use a common phrase, the fire was murderous. At every volley men fell, killed and wounded. I had seen volunteers under fire, and know how difficult it was to keep them to their work, and expected every moment to see these men break and run. But they did not. For two long hours they stood out bold, and returned a fire when nothing could be seen but at intervals the head and shoulders of some rebel loading and firing at will.

For two hours these brave fellows worked their way manfully up the mountain side without once flinching. They were much relieved during the last hour by a piece of artillery which Capt. Hyman had in position upon an eminence that gave him command of the right wing of the rebel force.

No battle was ever fought with such surroundings. This long range of lofty mountains overlook the plain upon which stands the town of McDowell, at the foot of one known as Mt. Jackson, and the high hills and mountains rise up on three other sides, the whole making up an amphitheatre on the eastern slope of which this deadly drama was being enacted, as if for the entertainment of the thousands above and below, who cheered as either side seemed to gain the advantage. I saw the dear old flag slowly winning its way up the slope. I saw my old friend Col. Nat McLean, son of the late John McLean, urging on and cheering up his men. I recognized the Lieut. Col. Riley, at one time actually on a stump addressing the men, while his audience was being thinned out by bullets, and all the while the hymn of gun kept the echoes flying from summit to summit, and the storm was taking up in the performance. As night fell the scene the summit was gained, the fire ceased, and our troops were called off in good order. In one sense of the word it was a victory. We had gained our

object. The rebels did not dare follow our retreating troops, and instead of annoying our rear they were busy all night preparing for the fight they were satisfied we would renew in the morning. That night we gathered up our wounded and full back slowly, without annoyance, until we reached this point.

So much for so much history of what energy and pluck can accomplish. Milroy, with his little brigade, seemed at one time fated to annihilation, but the courage and enterprise of Gen. Schenck brought him off in triumph. There is one little fact I must not forget to mention. Numerous cavalry bands followed our army up the mountain, and were not only useful in carrying off the dead and dying, but in several instances seized the useless musket and fought bravely by our sides. But I must close.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Officers Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, May 21.

An arrival from the fleet reports that on Monday a flag of truce went around Craig Head Point, for the purpose of exchanging released prisoners, in accordance with arrangements made some weeks ago. After waiting several hours returned without being met by the rebels. Late in the afternoon one of their boats came up and effected an exchange. It is believed that the rebels have evacuated Fort Wright, and have fallen back on Fort Randolph, as no rebel gunboats could be seen around the point. The reconnaissance in force sent down by Com. Davis, to ascertain the position of the enemy, had not returned when the boat left.

CHICAGO, May 21.

A special to the Times, from Fort Wright of the 20th, says that from indications made apparent yesterday, it is expected that the enemy have evacuated Fort Wright, and have fallen back on Fort Randolph, a strong fortification on the second Chickasaw bluff, 12 miles below their former position. Officers of the flotilla who went down the river, yesterday, with a flag of truce, returned with the intelligence that neither troops or gunboats were visible; that Fort Wright and the river, as far below as the eye could reach, were deserted. Towards evening a rebel craft, with a flag of truce, came up and exchanged prisoners. They made no explanations as to why our flag was not answered in the morning. Taking all circumstances into consideration, there is not the least doubt the rebels have been sent here; they now maintain a more thorough defence, and are less exposed to fire from our mortars.

CAIRO, May 21.

Memphis papers of the 17th announce the arrival of the federal fleet at Vicksburg, and had met no successful resistance. Fort Adams is a hundred miles below Vicksburg, and the presumption is that a fight had taken place there.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

The Bulletin contains the following appeal, received by telegraph, to-day:

FR. MONROE, May 21. I call upon the farmers of the north for supplies of butter and eggs, to be sent here to the care of Drs. Hunt and McCoy, of the Chesapeake and Hunt Creek hospitals.—Sponges, oiled silk, lint and dried fruit are also urgently needed. In the name of our suffering soldiers I make this appeal.

(Signed,) Mrs. JOHN HARRIS.

This appeal will doubtless be promptly responded to by the farmers of the north.

ROLLA, Mo., May 20.

A train of 17 wagons laden with government stores, which left here Monday, was overtaken, to-day, when about twenty miles on the Springfield road, by a rebel gang of guerrillas, who burned the wagons and contents, and carried off all the mules, 88 in number.

WHEELING, Va., May 21.

A destructive tornado, at 2 o'clock this P. M., unroofed and demolished the Lutheran Church, occupied as a school, killing three and wounding six scholars. It also blew down the steeple and partially unroofed St. John's Episcopal Church. The same tornado demolished the upper works of the steamer Mariner, bound down with troops. The captain, mate and pilot were somewhat injured. No lives were lost. The hull of the boat and cargo were saved.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.

Prof. C. A. Holloyce, late principal of the female high school, a native of Salem, Mass., died in this city, of apoplexy, at 10 A. M., after a brief illness.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Permission has been given to state the facts in regard to the French minister's visit to Richmond, which has excited so much attention in this country and Europe. Mr. Mercier had no instructions from his government nor had it the least knowledge of his intention to go to Richmond. Mr. Mercier, conversing with Mr. Seward, expressed his regret that he could not see Richmond and judge for himself about the views and expectations of the insurgents. Mr. Seward said he could go without any objection from this government, and that he wished every foreign minister would go and see for himself how hopeless the insurrection was. Mr. Mercier went unofficially. He heard and saw for himself, of course, but in no way acting or speaking for his government or compromising his relations towards the United States. The President was previously consulted and approved of his going.

When he returned he called immediately on the secretary, and afterwards on the President, and communicated to them frankly the impressions that he received. He allowed no one in Richmond to say anything that he should not be at liberty to communicate to the secretary of state, and he neither communicated to the rebel leaders anything from this government, nor anything from them to the government. He held no official communication with any one, nor did he permit himself to receive official attentions. Mr. Mercier's whole conduct in the transaction was discreet, loyal and friendly.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

St. Louis, May 21.

Special dispatches from below this evening state that very heavy skirmishing is constantly going on at Corinth, and a general engagement is likely to take place at any time, as the federal lines extend close to the rebel pickets.

The steamer Platte Valley was fired into on her way up the Tennessee river, but nobody was hurt.

The rams have reached the fleet, and everything is ready for any emergency.

The Memphis Appeal of the 16th contains the following dispatch addressed to the rebel secretary of state: HON. J. P. BENJAMIN.—Gen. Butler, on the 11th inst., took forcible possession of the office of the Consul of the Netherlands and searched the person of the Consul and took from him the key of the bank vault. Butler also took possession of the offices of the French and Spanish consulates in the old Canal Bank, and placed a guard there. The French consul went on board the steamer Mariner, and had not returned by Sunday morning. It is said that the guard has been removed from the offices of the French and Spanish consulates. In the vault of the Canal Bank \$300,000 had been transferred by the Citizens Bank to Hoper, banker, of Amsterdam, to pay interest on bonds. Butler also seized the Canal Bank

and Smith's banking house, and has issued an inflammatory proclamation to incite the poor against the rich, promising to distribute among the poor 1000 lbs. of beef and sugar. He is recruiting in New Orleans. The poor will soon be starved. The enemy have sent a force up to Bennett's Cove, which marched through the swamp and destroyed the railroad bridge.

The Pittsburg Citizen of the 12th says: "The latest war can ascertain of the whereabouts of the Yankee gunboats, is that they are between Fort Adams and Bayou Tonca, and are supposed to be about the Red and Mississippi rivers. The little freight steamer Whitman, which has made so many daring trips to and from New Orleans, has been captured by the federal gunboat Calhoun."

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

MISSOURI VIOLETTA, May 17.

I have it upon authority I deem most reliable, that the rebel government has discharged all the transports heretofore had in their employment, and they are now running up the Red, White, St. Francis and other rivers, for concealment. Some have sought the larger bayous, of which the lower Mississippi is no exception. A friend of mine recently met two of the officers of the Edward J. Gay, lately in rebel employ, but could get no farther information of her whereabouts than that she was "in a hole." This policy shows that the rebels despair of maintaining the blockade of the Mississippi.

I have heard that Beauregard has issued a proclamation calling for a concentration of all the forces in the southwest at Corinth, in consequence of which even the little force of three thousand at Forts has been withdrawn.

An intelligent deserter from the fort informs us that Com. Ed. Montgomery got permission to make the attack last Saturday, for the sole purpose of vindicating his own judgment in constructing so many of the rebel gunboats as "rams." He boasts his entire satisfaction. He saw, also, that he was between two fires—the upper and lower flotillas—and that sooner or later he must make a desperate fight or tamely abandon his post. Under such circumstances it was natural that he should seek a vindication of his judgment, leaving the alternative of his fleet to future circumstances.

Six deserters came up yesterday from Memphis—discharged deck hands from discharged transports. They left to avoid impressment into the army, roving most of the way up in a skiff. They passed the rebel gunboats at night, lying at Randolph.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

DETROIT, May 21.

The schooner Rapid, Capt. Black, was sunk, and the captain drowned, by a collision with the Narragansett, off Claybanks, Tuesday night. The cargo, 13,000 bushels of wheat, is probably a total loss.

NEW YORK, May 22.

Quite a number of wounded soldiers of western state troops, including Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio and Indiana, have recently arrived in this city from the army. In the absence of any state agents in this city, Col. Frank E. Howe, of the Massachusetts agency, has taken them in charge, and had their wounds properly attended to, their wants supplied, and provided them transportation to their homes, after being kindly and tenderly cared for at the New England Home. The New York state agent refused to provide them with transportation.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Tribune's special.—It is not yet precisely determined what number of volunteers to call for, but it will not be far from 100,000, including those needed to fill up the old regiments. It will scarcely be credited that hay is brought to our army in Virginia from Maine, and corn from Illinois, although all these articles are to be had for the taking from premises abandoned by rebels. Their armies do not seem to be strip loyal men of all that can be removed.

A pontoon bridge has been laid, and the Rappahannock can now be crossed at four different points. Orders have been issued for two pairs of shoes and one pair of leggings for the infantry of the army of the Rappahannock. The greatest activity prevails, and stirring news may be expected from this quarter before long.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Herald's special.—The President has decided that 50,000 more volunteers shall be accepted. This is to fill up regiments which have been thinned out by wounds and sickness, and to form a reserve under drill for the future, which may be ready at the decisive moment.

Notwithstanding the solemn threats of certain senator to hold their refusal to take up the tax bill, in terror over the president to scare him into a compliance with their programme of conducting the war, the bill was taken up to-day, and will be acted upon without delay. It will probably be shaped and passed before the end of the month. The impression prevails that Senator Simmons' speech, which is more similar to its provisions than the house bill, will finally be adopted.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 21.—P. M.

The encampment of the advance of the army under General Stoneman are still at Gains Mills, eight miles from Richmond, and one and a half from the Chickahominy. The pickets of the rebels occupy the bank one side and those of the Union the other. Gen. Stoneman with Prof. Lowe made a bold reconnaissance this morning from Gains Mills, reaching the altitude of five hundred feet.

An admirable view was had of Richmond and the surrounding country with a glass. The camps of the enemy within the limits of the corporation were seen; also the arrival and departure of railroad trains between Newbridge and Richmond. But few troops were visible; but to the left of the city, on the line of the mail coach road leading to Bottom's Bridge, a large number of troops were seen. Also smoke from numerous camp fires coming from the woods in front, showing they were occupied by a large force of the enemy.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday P. M., and this A. M. to the left of Richmond, which was probably caused by our gunboats endeavoring to force their way up the James River. The weather is warm and pleasant. The health of the troops continues remarkably good. Two rations of whisky and quinine are now daily issued.

The Drifts.

NEW YORK, May 22.

Receipts of flour 19,279 barrels; market 5c lower, without decided change; sales 9,000 barrels—4,264.35 super western, 4,504.75 common to medium extra western. Receipts of wheat 538,773 bushels; market steady, with good export demand.

The representatives of the press banished from the army before Corinth, have arrived at Cairo and unite in a dignified statement of the case. Gen. Halleck had no excuse for his conduct, and offered none, unless we must regard as such the beggarly reason that spies frequented his camp from the rebel lines. His insult to the press was wholly gratuitous, and does credit neither to his brains or heart. The press can stand the "sah comony" of news if the people can. We only hope Gen. Halleck will send us some good news speedily.—Chicago Tribune.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Gen. Hamilton's Case.

Our correspondents at Washington write us that the case of Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, who was a short time since relieved of the command of his division at Yorktown, by Gen. McClellan, and ordered to report himself at the war department, continues to excite great interest and sympathy among military men and civilians. We are informed that very few men indeed can be found to justify the dismissal of Gen. Hamilton in that manner. The Wisconsin senators and representatives have taken the case up, and made it a personal matter. The men of Wisconsin speak of this general as their best military man; and it is known at the capital that if his favorite had done nothing wrong, and is still thrown aside, the people of the Badger state will not soon forget the outrage. We believe—and our belief is based on the facts—that he has been outrageously treated, and that it is due to him and to the brave men served under him, and performed almost incredible labors at Yorktown, that the President promptly interfere in his behalf.

This case has been for several days before the secretary of war; and the President is considering it. The facts, as they have appeared, therefore, which are notorious in Washington, may properly be stated here. An occasional correspondent sends us a statement of them, which is fuller than any we have before seen.

When the labors of the siege before Yorktown began, all the work devolved on Heintzelman's corps, composed of three divisions, Porter's, Hooker's and Hamilton's. Of these Hamilton's was much the smallest, and from its position had by far more guard duty (night and day) than the other divisions. Gen. Hamilton's camp was in a swamp—water bad and air unhealthy. When the work began of digging the trenches and building the batteries and roads and bridges, the demand for labor was made equally on the three divisions: Porter's and Hooker's were worked up to their full capacity; and still demands were made upon Gen. Hamilton's men.

These men were literally worked to death. They were on picket duty and in the trenches day and night, deprived of rest and sleep. Men worked in numerous instances three nights in succession all night in mud and rain, besides much of the intervening time being spent in the trenches, exposed to the elements, and the men were not allowed to eat, and the men were not allowed to sleep, and the men were not allowed to rest, and the men were not allowed to be healthy.

His sick list increased fearfully, and scores of the men were buried in the swamp whose lives were sacrificed needlessly if not criminally. The surgeons all went to Gen. Hamilton and told him the division would all be sick, and in a few days more none would be able to take the field. The colonels and brigade commanders made representations to him to the same effect. Gen. Hamilton's duty, as he thought, was clear. In a note to Gen. Heintzelman he applied for relief for his men, and again personally to that officer. He was informed that the orders came from Gen. McClellan's headquarters. He then wrote a letter to Gen. McClellan, the chief of staff, and then to his confidential aid.

The courtesy of a reply, even, was not denied. He next wrote to Gen. McClellan, chief of staff, but with no effect. Thus he had made repeated complaints, which produced no effect; but he wrote once more (to the chief of staff) that he should feel it his duty to appeal to the highest authorities of the government unless there was more equality in the labor of the different divisions. This is the whole case. Gen. McClellan replied that the menance in the last note was disrespectful and insubordinate; and accordingly removed him from his command. We learn that Gen. Hamilton does not attempt to explain away anything. He insists that he has done nothing that a good soldier and a gentleman might not honorably do. No officer in the army knows better than he what is honorable in a soldier, and none who would shrink with greater abhorrence from any act unbecoming the rank of a general; and we are not surprised, with this state of facts, that the secretary of war and the president, the cabinet, and senators and representatives are anxious to restore him to his division.

Honor to Vinton Hoxon Is Due.

Editors of State Journal: There can be no doubt but the "John J. Shaw," spoken of by Capt. Crowley, of the Illinois 32d, as having come to his company from company K, of the Wisconsin 15th, during the battle at Pittsburg Landing, should have been written John J. Sheehan. My son, who you are aware has been lying in a critical condition for nearly three weeks, in consequence of injuries received, and disease contracted on that occasion, has now become rational, and is able to explain that matter. He says that Mr. Sheehan, of company K, of which my son is a lieutenant, got cut off from his regiment during the fighting before that, and that he and his men fled Monday evening, leaving his regiment in the hands of the rebels during the whole of two days, and when he came back was in stockings merely, his boots having been so cut to pieces with bullets that he had thrown them away! My son further says, that he brought with him such a certificate as the one you publish; but the mistake is in the name. No "Village of Wisconsin" will probably claim your man "Shaw," but the town of Plymouth in the county of Rock will claim John J. Sheehan, the hero of that tale; and having known him several years, I should have taken him for one of Wisconsin's bravest "sage boys."

Justice to a noble youth has prompted this note from me.

Yours, &c., A. J. BENNETT.

MANASSAS, May 19, 1862.

HIGH COMPLIMENT TO GEN. SCHENCK.

A private letter from Franklin, Va., says of Gen. Robert C. Schenck's late movement: Gen. Fremont pronounces this one of the most brilliant and successful achievements of the war. With a mere handful of men, not over 1,800, all told, with bridges burned and boats destroyed, without adequate transportation, and no forage but what could be gathered on the way, he marched seventy miles to the relief of Milroy, who, with only 4,500 men, was about being defeated by Johnson and Jackson, with an army of 14,000. Gen. Schenck arrived in time, and by making a furious attack upon the approaching column of the enemy, so startled and stunned them that he was able to fall back in the night and bring off Milroy and his men. Gen. Schenck only needs the accidental accuracy of a rebel bullet to make him major general or immortal.

Wm. Gilmore Sims.—This distinguished South Carolinian—the great southern author, poet and novelist—is among the most important men of the day. He lost all his property and sources of income by the disruption of the country—the publishers and holders of his copy rights residing in the north. He had fourteen children. Lately he buried nine of them, and a few days ago his house and all of his effects were consumed by fire. Nothing was saved from the general ruin but his library.—Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Two hundred prisoners left Atlanta yesterday for Commodore Foote's flotilla. They are part of those taken at Pen Ridge, and have never been exchanged. Many of them were unwilling to go.—Springfield Journal.

MARRIED.

In this city, May 22, by the Rev. R. F. Parrish, Mr. NIELSON TAYLOR and Miss LUDIA A. RICH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. SUMNER, recited by O. J. DEARBORN.

BRUSHES! BRUSHES!

A GOOD assortment of Paint, White Wash, Soap, Scrub, Vaseline, Hair and Tooth Brushes, may be found at the

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE, West side, my22w-2

PAINTS, Oils, Glass, Putty, &c., at the my22w-2

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Lye.

CONCENTRATED Lye for making Soft Soap, Cans and Toilet Soap, at my22w-2

CURTIS' DRUG STORE.

SPITTED UP.

From the premises of the subscriber on the 10th of May, 1862, a two-story bay window, large and well built, having black and white on each side of the neck, has a new switch and slightly curved on the outside, with a new set of glass, and will be sold at low price, at the PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE, West side, my22w-2

Circuit Court, Rock County.

Levie Tappan against Alexander T. Gray, John H. Gray, Anna M. Gray and Francis Anderson.

State of Wisconsin to the defendants above named, and

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer to the undersigned, at the office of the undersigned, within twenty days after the date hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to do so, the plaintiff may apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 21, 1862.

JOHN H. GRAY, Plaintiff, City of Rock.

Thompson in the above entitled cause was filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock County, on the 21st day of May, 1862.

JOHN H. GRAY, Plaintiff, City of Rock.

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

### Arrivals and Departures of Mails.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 10th, 1882.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Way.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Chicago, through.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Way.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Chicago, through.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Way.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Chicago, through.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Way.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Chicago, through.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Way.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.

### Wisconsin Troops at New Orleans.

In Gen. Butler's official report of the capture of New Orleans, the following allusion is made to a dangerous and laborious part of the operations connected with that capture:

Capt. Everett, of the Sixth Massachusetts battery, having very fully reconnoitered the waters and bayous in that vicinity, and foreseeing the necessity, I had collected and brought with me some thirty boats into which the troops were again transhipped and conveyed by a most fatiguing and laborious row some four and a half miles further, there being within one mile of the steamer only two and a half feet of water.

A large portion of this passage was against a heavy current through a bayou. At the entrance of Meme's Canal, a mile and a half from the point of landing, rowing became impossible, as well from the narrowness of the canal as the strength of the current, which bore us like a mill race. Through this the boats had only to be pulled by dragging them singly, with the men up to their waists in water. It is due to this fine regiment, and to a portion of the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers and Twenty-first Indiana, who landed under this hardship without a murmur, that their labors should be made known to the department, as well as to account for the slowness of our operations.

The enemy evidently considered this mode of attack impossible, as they had taken no measures to oppose it, which might very easily have been successfully done. We occupied at once both sides of the river, thus effectually cutting them off from all supplies, information, or succor, while we made our dispositions for the assault.

Wherever Wisconsin troops have been placed, they have acquitted themselves creditably or distinguished themselves. In the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, even the surprised 18th regiment behaved gallantly and contested the field manfully. If beaten, the regiment was not disgraced, but exhibited qualities which will command the confidence of any officer under whom they may be placed.

A correspondent of the Madison Journal, describing the battle of Farmington, thus speaks of Lieut. Beaman and Corporal White, of this city, who fell in that action:

Lieut. Beaman, of company G, was a young man of superior intelligence, of fine social qualities, and a brave and useful officer. Corporal White was a young man of excellent character—intelligent, upright, and correct in his deportment; both as a man and soldier. There are no better men than these left in this or any other regiment. They offered their lives to their country in her hour of need, and with their blood have sealed their devotion to her integrity and her honor. Peace to their ashes, and honor to their memories!

The Lutheran Conference commences its annual session at Monroe to-night, and the Universalist state convention will meet there on the 4th of June next.

Harper's Magazine for June has been received at Dearborn's bookstore.

The Rockford Democrat says:—"A man named L. B. Scott, formerly of this city, and a Mrs. Nancy Hurd, were arrested in Chicago one day last week, at the instigation of the deserted and betrayed wife of Scott, for adultery. They were committed to jail in default of \$100 bail. The beautiful pair lived in this city for a short time a few weeks since, and were scared away by the injured wife attempting to have them arrested. The woman is a California widow, and we hear, was formerly a resident of Janesville, Wis."

Beward!—An extra of McElroy's Chicago Bank Note Register received here by last night's mail says:

A new and elegantly executed counterfeits on the Bank of America, New York City, has made its appearance and were shovelled quite extensively in the city last night. The bill is printed in blue with bright red notes. Large G on right end, and V on left. Signatures engraved. It is a fac-simile of the genuine, and would deceive good judges. Notice on 5c on this bank. Look at the back of the bill. Head Bank, N. Y. They are an exact imitation of the genuine; viz. a man buying a paper of a new-boy.

The following banks have been thrown out by some of the bankers here, and are looked upon with suspicion: First Estate Bank, Wisconsin Consolidation Bank, Philadelphia.

Misses, Forts—Our city officers are at present displaying considerable energy in the way of putting down cross-walks in different portions of our beautiful city; which will undoubtedly please all who live in their neighborhood; but we can see no propriety in putting up *wood* walks and putting down *better* ones in some parts of the city, while other portions, equally needy, are left without even a board to keep travelers from taking a short journey on the "underground road."

Quarry—Must the residents of North Main and Blue streets elect an alderman who owns property on all the corners before they can get even a *foot* ledge over the mud and sand holes which are at present such a nuisance? GRUMBLED.

Escaped—One of the prisoners at Camp Randall, belonging to the Washington Artillery, got away Monday night. He is a small sized man, with a *beard*, and managed his escape so finely that not even an idea can be formed of how he did it.

A Washington Citizen says Captain Ericson has planned a large screw-propelled ship, with a single turret, covered with iron 24 inches thick, and armed with two guns carrying a ball 1,000 pounds in weight. The department, it is said, will order two such vessels.

## FEDERAL CURRENCY AND FEDERAL SECURITIES.

The demand treasury notes which are dated August, 1861, are not fundable into stock, but "are receivable for all public dues." This fact appears on the margin of the note.

The demand treasury notes which are dated March 10th, 1862, are not receivable for custom house duties, but are fundable into a twenty-year 6 per cent. stock; but the stock is redeemable at the pleasure of the government at any time after five years. This fact appears on the back of the note.

The 7 3/4 treasury note bonds are fundable at the pleasure of the holder, at any time up to the day they mature, into an absolute twenty-year 6 per cent. stock; or, if the holder elect, he can take the money at maturity.

The absolute twenty-year stock is called United States sixes of 1881. The demand notes, in which the demand notes are dated March 10th, 1862, are fundable, as named by Mr. Secretary Chase the *United States 5 1/2 sixes*. The meaning is, that they have five years to run, and they may run for some indefinite time not exceeding twenty years.

The demand treasury notes dated August 10th, 1861, will continue to bear a premium, being the only money except gold, that is useable at the custom house; and next fall or winter the premium on them will be about equal to the premium on gold, which may be.

From these data it is easy for any person to make up their mind what the various classes of federal securities are worth, when paid for in legal tender treasury note currency; or in bank currency, which is convertible into nothing but legal tender currency.

We will elucidate by saying that the legal tender money is par. The \$5.20 sixes "being obtainable at par with the legal tender currency, cannot rise but a percentage above par, and accrued interest added.

Then the question is, how much absolute twenty-year 6 per cent. stock, is worth more than 6 per cent. stock that may be called in at any time after five years.

The 7 3/4 treasury note bonds will earn during the two and one-half years they have to run, 3 per cent. more interest than the 6 per cent. stock. They are then worth 8 per cent. more than the sixes of 1861; and the privilege of taking the money or an absolute twenty-year stock, is certainly worth something in addition.

We have canvassed the merits and demerits of these federal securities with many of the best financial intellects in the country, and the following is the verdict of the jury:

Legal tender treasury notes, being the standard, par. U. S. 5.20 sixes, exclusive of earned interest, 100 to 105. U. S. 6 per cent. stock, exclusive of earned interest, 100 to 105. 7 3/4 treasury note bonds, 100 to 110.

—Thompson's Bank Note Reporter.

## COMMERCIAL.

### Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by

**BUMP & GRAY,**

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, MAY 22, 1882.

Receipts of wheat were fair to-day and prices firm at yesterday's quotations, as follows: No. 2 hard, 1 1/2 cts. per bushel; No. 3 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 4 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 5 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 6 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 7 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 8 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 9 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 10 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 11 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 12 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 13 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 14 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 15 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 16 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 17 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 18 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 19 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 20 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 21 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 22 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 23 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 24 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 25 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 26 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; No. 27 hard, 1 1/4 cts. per bushel; 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**CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.**  
Daniel McLaughlin, assignee of the  
estate of John H. Baker, vs. Spauld  
(D O Raynor, Geo. Millimore, a trustees  
Lodge No. 14, O. O. F. of C. Canby, South H. Marg  
IN pursuance and in compliance of a judgment of fore  
sale and sale of said court, rendered in the abov  
titled action on the 25th day of January, 1892, in fa  
of the above named plaintiff, against the above na  
defendants, the undersigned, the undersigned, the undersigned  
petition, to the highest bidder, at the circuit court room  
the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock, on  
**THE 22d DAY of MAY, 1892,**  
at the office of the undersigned, in person of that  
the following described premises, to-wit:

**Circuit Court of the County of Rock**

**Richard E. Holcomb, plaintiff,** against **Lucius G. Fitch, Rachel C. Fisher, Sylvester Talcott, Wirt Talcott, Warren Talcott, William Talcott, Thomas B. Talcott, Wm. H. Talcott, John A. Talcott, George W. Talcott, Rayner Hodgdon, Adeline Hodgdon, James H.**

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of the  
 said court for the county of Rock, made in the  
 above named cause, the said direction of the said  
 bank, in the city of Amesbury, in the county of  
 and state of Wisconsin, on  
**TUESDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1818**  
 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the fol-  
 lowing persons, to-wit: the said John C. Smith,  
 and state of Wisconsin, and Knapwa and described as

to which the original and modified two-thirds of the tract were divided. The original two-thirds of the tract was corner of lot one (1), in block forty-eight (48), and running northerly ninety (90) feet in each foot line of the street, thence easterly one hundred (100) feet on the north line of said street, thence southerly on said line to the north line of the parallel north street to the north line of lot one (1), thence easterly on said line to a point on the north line of said street, thence southerly on said line to block forty-eight (48), thence southerly on a line perpendicular to the north line of First street to the north line of said street, thence westerly along the north line of said street to the north line of the parallel north street, the city of Dallas and the State of Texas are designated as the plat of the premises, according to the plots thereof made by the Surveyor General of the State of Texas, and the same are described as follows and described as follows, to wit:

sh at a point above and oriental (75) feet north of the center of the block, and the block measures forty-eight (48) on east line of Turke and thirty-three northwesterly on the east line of Jordan. The distance twenty feet to southwest corner of Jordan is the same as the distance from the center of the block to the south line of said lot eighty-eight (88) feet, to the center and parallel with the east line of said lot eighty-eight (88) feet. The distance from the center of the block to the direct line to the junction of the alley in rear town block, said portion being the land and premises conveyed to Lucy Fisher by Lucius G. Fisher and wife by deed dated the late in 1887, is the same as the distance of the Register of Deeds of said county of Rock in the twenty-ninth of December commencing on page 242, and ending at "herein" on page 243.

Witness my hand and seal of said county of Rock, this 1st day of April, A. D. 1891.

S. M. MURPHY, Clerk.

**State of Wisconsin.**

**CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.**

JAMES C. FULLER, Sheriff of Rock County.  
Philip H. Attorneys, JEFFERSON.

Henry O. Saunders, Mrs. Jane Smith and William H. Smith, plaintiffs,  
vs.  
John A. McMahon, defendant.

Whereas McMahon's Bond, rendered in the above entitled cause, has been returned to the clerk of the above named plaintiff and against the named defendants, and in pursuance and by virtue of the said daily order of said court and directed and ordered by the said plaintiff to be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, a notice on the premises heretofore mentioned a

THE 20th DAY OF APRIL, 1862,  
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the said  
mills and appurtenances situated upon the lot and pre-  
mises hereinafter described, together with the engines,  
boilers, and other machinery, and the contents of the  
said buildings, mills and appurtenances as fixtures,  
and also all the right, title and interest which the  
defendants, Nathan Samuels and Rosaline S. Samuels,  
had in and to the said premises, together with the  
wards, in and to the following described premises  
as well the right, title and interest which the said  
defendants had in and to the same, to-wit: to-wit:  
either of them, have acquired in and to said lands,  
premises at any time subsequent to the said 15th  
day of April, 1862, and the same have been sold, con-  
veyed and transferred on which said buildings, mills

appearances are situated: all that certain persons in fact of land estate, lying and being situated in the township of Milton, in the county of Wilkes, and is known and distinguished as one of the lands in the village of Milton wherein is erected a certain saw-mill, and is bounded on the north by the Milwaukee and Mississippi rivers, on the east by lands owned or lately owned by Stephen P. Turner, J. G. Greenman, and James W. Turner, and on the south by the lands of George H. Audlin, to the village of Milton, and is west by a public street in said addition, running north and south, the use of said addition, was made and used March 31st, 1852.

S. J. S. PUTNAM, Sheriff.

BENNETT, CASSIDAY & GIBBS, Attorneys.

The above sale is postponed to the 31st day of April, 1852.

1862, then to take place at the place and hour above mentioned.—Dated April 20th, 1862.  
Wm. M. Smith, Clerk.

**COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.**

In the matter of the estate of John B. Palmer, deceased.

ON reading and filing the petition of Henry R. Palmer, administrator of said estate with the will annexed, and testament of said deceased, setting forth the facts and circumstances in relation to the said estate and debts outstanding against said deceased, and a declaration of all the real estate of which said deceased was seized, and the addition and setting forth of the same, to be taken as the real estate of said deceased, and the same being duly read and approved by the court, the court ordered that the same be taken as the real estate, and it appearing by said petition that there is no personal property in the hands of said

said debts to sell the whole of said real estate therefore ordered that all persons interested in said real estate be and they are to appear at the court thereon at the city of Jamezville on the 10th June next, at ten o'clock A. M. then and there to cause why license should not be granted to said estate to be sold to be paid to the said estate of said estate deceased as shall be necessary to pay debts, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the said public papers of said estate, and that the said estate be sold on the day of said hearing, and shall be published for seven days next, once each week prior to said day of said hearing, and that the said day of said sale be published in said city.—May last, 1864.

By the Court. AMOS D. PRIGG, Clerk.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.  
ROCK COUNTY, CITY OF JANESVILLE.  
In Justice's Court, H. A. Filbertson, Justice.  
To W. S. Ames:

Y<sup>our</sup> petition was notified that a warrant of attachment was issued against you and your property attached to satisfy the claims of John T. Norton amounting to one hundred dollars; now, ninety and no cents, appear before H. A. Filbertson, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, at his office in and for the 25th day of May, 1892, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and said warrant was returned by the said Judge, with the return, "I find no property sold to pay the debt," dated this 7th of May, 1892.

JOHN T. NORTON.



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**WE** are now receiving the Largest and Best stock of  
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Brought to the western country. We are  
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MOISTENING SCREWS,  
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 Also,  
**Snout Mills, SEPARATORS & BRAN DUSTERS**  
 and CASTINGS made to order, and REPAIRS  
 done with despatch.  
 Estimates furnished, and Patterns &c. &c. on  
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